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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1864. Established 1846.

POETRY.

TRIP LIGHTLY.

Trip lightly over trouble,
Trip lightly over wrong;
We only make grief double
By dwelling on it long.
Why clasp woe's hand so tightly?
Why sigh o'er blossoms dead?
Why cling to forms unsightly?
Why not seek joy instead?

Trip lightly over sorrow,
Though all the day be dark,
The sun may shine to-morrow,
And gaily sing the lark.
Fair hope has not departed,
Though roses may have fled,
Then never be down hearted,
But look for joy instead.

Trip lightly over sadness,
Stand not to rail at doom,
We've pearls to string, of gladness,
On this side of the tomb;
Whilst stars are nightly shining,
And heaven is overhead;
Encourage not repining,
But look for joy instead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIFLES.

A WORD TO MARRIED PEOPLE.

The ringing of the door-bell has a pleasant sound to me, especially in my idle moods. Like an unopened letter, there is a mystery about it, and one waits with a pleasurable excitement to see who or what is coming.

Returning home one day, earlier than usual, I found my wife had gone out; and while lounging idly over the paper, the bell rang.

I waited expectant till Bridget appeared with a note, containing a request from my old friend Dr. Stearns, to ride out to his residence in the country, the next day, to transact some business that had been long pending, and an invitation to bring my wife and spend the day.

I was pleased—first, because I wanted the business completed; and, secondly, because I thought I needed a day's recreation.

But the next morning everything seemed to go wrong. Alice could not accompany me; and I could not get off as early as I wished; and consequently, I was peevish and fretful; and Alice reflected my humor, I suppose—as it appeared to me she had never been so unamiable.

At length, however, I drove away, tho' not in a very pleasant mood. It was a lovely October day, and as I rode along noting the tints of the landscape, memory went back to the golden autumn when I wooed and won my bride.

How lovely Alice was then! I thought. And how happy we were! But that was long ago. Yet nature is the same though we are changed. Let me see; we have been married three years; is it possible it is no longer?

And I felt a pang as I contrasted the past with the present, to think that we could settle down into the common place life we now led.

We had no serious trouble, we didn't quarrel; though when I felt cross, or other things didn't go to suit me, I took no pains to conceal it, and often spoke harshly to Alice, who sometimes replied with the same spirit, sometimes with tears. Yet we were generally good friends. But the charm, the tenderness of our early love had imperceptibly vanished.

I had become careless about my appearance at home, and Alice was equally negligent. Her beautiful brown hair, which she used to wear in the most becoming curls, was now usually brushed plainly behind her ears, unless she was going out or expected company. I dismissed the subject with a sigh, at the doctor's gate, with the reflection that it was the same with all married people—must be so, in fact—for how could romance and sentiment find place among so many prosy realities? I suppose we were as happy as anybody; and yet, it was not the kind of life I had looked forward to with so many bright anticipations.

The doctor came out and greeted me cordially. In the hall we met Mrs. Stearns, looking fresh and lovely in her pink muslin wrapper, with her jetty hair in tasteful braids. She scolded me playfully for not bringing my wife, chatted a few minutes, and then flitted away, while the doctor, remarking that his motto was business first and pleasure afterwards, led the way to the library.

As we entered the room I noticed a vase of bright autumn flowers on the table, imparting an air of taste and cheerfulness to the apartment. I made some remarks about it, to which the doctor responded:

"Yes, I am very fond of flowers, and love to see them in the house; and as I spend much time here, my wife always keeps a vase of them on the table as long as they last."

Our business was finished before dinner, and we walked out in the grounds, which were quite extensive and tastefully arranged.

There was a variety of flowers in bloom, and I noticed that the doctor selected here and there the finest, until he had a handsome boquet.

When we reached the house Mrs. Stearns was on the step. The doctor, still continuing our conversation, gave her the flowers, with a bow and smile, and holding up a spray of crimson berries, which he had broken off, she bent her head while he fastened it among the dark braids of her hair.

It was a trifling incident, yet their manner arrested my attention. Had I been a stranger, I should have pronounced them lovers instead of sober married people.—All through the day I noticed the same delicate attention and deference in their deportment to each other.

There was nothing of which the most fastidious guest could complain; yet while showing me the most cordial attention, they did not seem to ignore each other's existence, as married people so often do.

I had never visited the doctor before, and was very much pleased with his tasteful home. I said so, after dinner, when we strolled out into the woods.

"Yes," he said, "I think it is pleasant;" and he added, "I believe I am a contented man; so far I am not disappointed in life."

"How long have you been married?" I asked.

"Ten years."

"Well," I pursued, "can you tell me whence the bright atmosphere that surrounds your home? Tell me how you and Mrs. Stearns manage to retain the depth and freshness of your early love, as you seem to do. I should think the wear and tear of life would dim it somewhat. I never saw a home where my ideal of domestic happiness was realized before. It is what I have dreamed of.

The doctor smiled, and pointing to a thrifty grape vine climbing over a neat lattice, and loaded with purple fruit, he said:

"That vine needs careful attention, and if pruned and properly cared for, it; but if neglected, how soon would it become a worthless thing. So the love which is to all, at some period, the most precious thing in life, and which needs so much care to keep it unimpaired is generally neglected. Ah! my friend, it is little acts—trifles—that so often estrange loving hearts. I have always made it a point to treat my wife with the same courtesy that characterized my deportment in the days of courtship; and while I am careful not to offend her tastes and little prejudices I am sure that mine will be equally respected."

That night I rode homeward, pondering the doctor's words and reviewing the years of our married life. I was surprised at my own blindness, and determined to recall the early dream if possible.

The next morning at breakfast I astonished Alice by a careful toilet, chatted over the dinner, and, after tea, invited her to ride. When she came down in my favorite blue organde, with her hair in shining curls, I thought she never looked lovlier.

I exerted myself, as of old, to entertain her and was surprised to find how quickly and pleasantly the evening passed.

I resolved to test the doctor's theory perfectly, and the result exceeded my most sanguine expectations.

For all the little nameless attentions so gratifying to a woman's heart, and so universally accorded by the lover and neglected by the husband, I find myself repaid a thousand fold; and I would advise all who are sighing nonfulfillment of early dreams, to go and do likewise, remembering that which is worth winning is worth keeping.

DEACON THORNE'S DISLOYALTY.

BY SARAH A. DYER.

Evening closed darkly around the old farm house on the hillside, only a feint of light, where the western sky met the earth, telling of the glories of the vanished day. Through the dusky gloom came the glimmer of the lamps from the large kitchen where the family were gathered around the cozy fire place; the deacon and his sons, together with George Stanley, a young neighbor, discussing politics; Minnie, his daughter, the rosiest and prettiest of village girls, paring apples quite contentedly, while in the back ground Mrs. Thorne sat knitting, her eyes fixed on the beautiful forms which the embers were assuming.

The deacon was getting excited. His eyes flashed, and he spoke in hasty, angry tones.

"Don't talk to me sir! It is an unjust war, a war cursed by man and by the Creator. The institution of slavery, ordained by Jehovah, shall stand while time continues. Sooner than see my sons engaged in it, I would follow them to the grave. Never with my consent shall they enter the ranks of the Union army."

"Oh, father?" Jamie Thorne raised his eyes appealingly. For months this had been the grand dream of his existence. 'Twas noble, he thought, to suffer, and die if need be for the liberty his forefathers bequeathed to their sons sustained. He was young and impulsive, and the tears rose to his eyes as he walked to the window, stood looking out into the night.

"No," resumed the deacon, "my boys are not going to the war. I have done all in my power to discourage enlistments, and I shall continue to do so. The man who dons the Federal uniform at such a time and in such a cause is no friend of mine."

"I'm sorry, sir," George Stanley was speaking now, "for I feel it my duty to go. My grandsire fell in the old war of the revolution, and I should despise myself should his descendants prove beneath him in valor and patriotism. I could not stay idly at home and retain my self respect. I shall enlist, but I thought, sir, may be you'd give me Minnie before I went, we have been promised so long."

The deacon answered him sneeringly: "So you, too, have caught the war fever, I gave you credit for possessing more sense. Mark my words, George Stanley, Minnie shall never be yours if you enter the army—never with my consent, and she dare not draw my curse upon her by disobeying me. A man who is dishonorable enough to fight in such a cause deserves nothing but contempt."

"I think you're too severe in your remarks, father," said Davie Thorne, in a determined tone. "I believe love of country second only to love for our Maker. I would rather go with your consent, but if you will not give it I must go without it. Jamie is too young for the hardships of camp life—he can stay with you on the farm, and I shall enlist with George. I know that my presence is disagreeable to you, now that I have come to the decision, and I will not trouble you longer. Good bye mother, good bye Minnie," and Davie Thorne was gone.

The next day there was another change at the old farm house. Jamie had disappeared. All day long the deacon paced to and fro with clouded brow, and when at night, word was brought that his pet son had enlisted, his rage was too deep for words.

"Never mention their names again," he said to his wife and daughter. "Henceforth they are dead to us. I have no sons."

The days passed quickly on until the springtime scattered blossoms and fragrance all over the land. Then came those hours of doubt and despair, which the stricken throughout the length and breadth of the country have endured. They were ended by a letter in Jamie's frank, boyish hand.

"Dear mother,"—so it ran—"our regiment suffered severely in the late battle. George and I escaped uninjured, but Davie is dead. God help you, mother. I know how you suffer."

After this the gloom on the deacon's face deepened, but he showed no signs of relenting.

Another year of prayerful sorrow and patient watching passed by. Then came the raid into Pennsylvania, the raid which did more to rouse the latent spirit and patriotism of the north than winning many a victory. One evening a neighbor came hurriedly along the sandy road, and up the little walk.

"The rebels are coming, deacon," he exclaimed: "They're down at the south Forks we have only time to escape."

I think there will be no danger," was the cool reply. "At any rate I shall stay and guard my property. The women can go with you if they choose, although they will be as safe here as elsewhere."

Half an hour later a motley procession wound its way over the hills, on the road to safety and security. Deacon Thorne bade his wife and daughtr a kind good bye, and returned to his post of watchfulness.

On they came, the minions of slavery, lightening their path by the lurid glare of burning houses. The deacon saw the flames bursting forth in gorgeous splendor against the sky with strange thrill of awe and exultation.

"May such be the fate of all the enemies of slavery," said he half aloud.

Nearer and nearer they came. Along the dusty road the shouts of the advancing column, the tramp of armed men, and the crash of musketry were blended in wildest confusion. Alone and unarmed he advanced to meet them.

"You are welcome," said he. "I have sympathized with you in your struggles; I am with you heart and soul. All I ask is that my home shall be unmolested."

"Impossible, sir," answered the leader of the rebel column. "Our orders are to destroy all that lies in our path. It matters not on which side you are your buildings must go to add to the bonfire which is lighting the souls of the hellish Yankees down to perdition.

Calmly the deacon stood by and saw the torch applied to his bursting barns and garneries, but a quiver of agony passed over his countenance as he saw the old homestead, the home of his fathers, consigned to the devouring elements.

Fire, fire! and the old house from its ancient gables to its mossy sills, burst forth in a glare that lighted up the heavens for miles around. It was red and rose on the billows of flame, then fell with a loud crash, sending up into the air a million fragments of lurid light. Ah! a new home may arise from the ashes of the old, joy and love may gather round its hearthstone, but it can never, never be dear to his heart as that to which he brought his bride in her youthful beauty, in which his children have grown to manhood.

By the side of the expiring embers Deacon Thorne learned many a stern lesson; and when the morning sun looked down on the desolate hill side which but the day before was covered with life and beauty, a man true and loyal, in whose heart a vow of eternal enmity against the foul fiend slavery has been registered, welcomed its coming.

* * * * *

Gettysburg! the name immortal in our country's annals! All day the fight had raged fiercely, uncontrolably

Among the thousands of brave men who rushed foward to the rescue, none fought more earnestly and determinedly than Jas. Thorne—George Stanley was not in the fight, the insidious camp fever had struck him down in his strength and in a distant hospital he was struggling against death.

Fortune seemed to smile on the little hero Jamie. His comrades fell around him on every side, but he remained uninjured until the close of the first day's battle then as our noble, exhausted troops, who for so long had held double their number at bay were compelled to fall back, a ball struck him and he fell. When, a few days later, his father who had hastened to him stood by his side, Jamie extended his one hand, saying.

"Never mind, father, it's all for the country; my other arm must do double service; and now, father, will you give Minnie to George?"

Jamie rose from his easy chair, and laid his hand on the deacon's shoulder. The tall pale soldier opposite, listened eagerly for the reply.

"Forgive me, George, for the wild words uttered in a moment of madness," he said humbly. "I am proud of you my boys. What Davie's death begun, the rebel raid finished. It taught me how precious was the Union I had scorned. Minnie is yours, George, she is worthy of you. As for me, I have now an object in life. The country that I betrayed needs my assistance. As the only atonement I can make for past disloyal words and deeds, I shall enlist. Can't you bid me God speed."

Among all the brave men who have devoted their lives to the object of crushing this wicked rebellion, no one is more loyal or daring than he who writes his name "Private Moses Thorne, aged Fifty."

Prayer.

Dost thou labor under a load of guilt? Come unto Christ, all that travail and are heavy ladened, and He will give you rest! Dost thou feel the pressure of affliction or the blast of censure? Instead of loathing thy being, instead of breaking out into sudden burst of passion against thy foes, or contracting a settled gloom of malice, unbosom thy secret, and disburden thy cares to Him who is both able and willing to resettle thy discomposed mind. All that envenomed rancor which is apt to embitter our spirit against mankind in secret, will abate and die away as we strive to set our affections on things above. Our thoughts, like the waters of the sea, when exalted toward heaven, will lose their offensive bitterness and saltness, leave behind them each distasteful quality, and sweeten into an amiable humanity and candor, till they descend in gentle showers of love and kindness upon our fellow creatures.

BROOKVILLE, Nov, 30, 1863.

EDITOR OF THE DEFENDER—*Dear Sir:*—The subjoined description of the person of the Savior I find in a book of my library, and is the only description of his person that I have seen. The heading is the same that I have given below, and is there said: "As it was found in an ancient manuscript sent by Publius Latilus, President of Judea to the Senate at Rome." Of the authenticity of this letter we know nothing, except that it was found in Rome and published a number of years since with the caption affixed below and the explanation quoted in the note. I have thought it would be interesting to your readers, and furnish you a copy. Yours truly,

N. B. RAIRDEN.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF JESUS CHRIST.

There lives at this time in Judea, a man of singular character, whose name is Jesus Christ. The barbarians esteem him a prophet, but his followers adore him as the immediate offspring of the immortal God. He is endowed with such unparalleled virtue, as to call the dead from their graves, and to heal every kind of disease with word or touch. His person is tall and elegantly shaped; his aspect amiable and reverend; his hair flows in those golden shades which no united colors can match, falling into graceful curls below his ears, agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the head dress of the sect of Nazarites. His forehead is smooth and large; his cheeks without a spot, save that of a lovely red; his nose and mouth are formed with exquisite symmetry; his beard is thick, and suitable to the hair of his head, reaching a little below the chin, and parting in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright, clear and serene. He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness, and invites with most tender, persuasive language, his whole address whether word or deed, being elegant, grave, and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being. No man has seen him laugh, but the whole world beholds him weep frequently; and so persuasive are his tears, that the whole multitude cannot withhold their tears from joiniug in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may turn out in the end, he seems at present a man of excellent beauty and divine perfections, every way surpassing the children of men.

The Sabbath.

The quiet and rest of Sunday are as refreshing to the frame and the intellect as its solemn ordinances are comforting to the soul. It is a waveless haven into which we steer joyfully after tossing six days on a "sea of troubles." The voyage of life would indeed be a weary struggle with gale and tempest, but for the anchorage we find, once a week, under the shelter of the sanctuary and of the house in which—the World being shut out the peace of Heaven enters. Every human being who remembers the Sabbath day to keep it holy is rewarded, directly and immediately for, the performance of his Christian duties. It is a slight service most munificently repaid. He who has rendered it goes forth to his labors on Monday morning, with a firmer step, a clearer brow, a braver spirit, than if he had played the ingrate and slighted the mandate of his Beneficent Father and Friend.

Trust in God.

"Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help," is an old precept, well known and easily reported. One would think that such a precpt would be accepted at once in times of distress. Though we can talk about it nobly, and recommend it to others when everything goes smoothly with us, how prone we are to go to one and another for help in seasons of affliction; forgetting to look up to the hills whence cometh our help. Hence so many passages in God's Word declaring the folly of trusting in man, and directing our attention to him alone, who can succor in time of need. Hence, it is that we are so often like the heathen in the desert, not seeing when good cometh.

Doing Good.

There is nothing that makes earth so much like heaven as doing good. Jesus left the joys and adoration of heaven to come down and show what the spirit of heaven was. And what was it? He went about doing good, and turned away from no case that appealed to his humanity. When they crowded around him in the wilderness, he magnified a few loaves, and fed thousands. The leper came and was cleansed. His delight was in ministering to the wants of the poor and needy. Nay, if we may be allowed to speak of the sanctuary, God himself is gratified to stand in the attitude of infinite benevolence, and show his creatures that he delights in doing good.

The city of Alexandria is described as quite as bad and low as Washington, every third house being of ill-fame.

THE FARMER.

Orchard and Nursery.

The open season will probably allow of early work in this department. Send orders to the nurseryman as soon as a selection can be made. This is likely to be a busy month in the nursery, and the nurseryman should be prepared with everything that will facilitate his Spring's business.

GRAFTING.—This may be done with cherries. Other fruits should be left until next month. Root grafting if not already finished, should be completed and out of the way of other work. If you are so unfortunate as to have an orchard of poor *natural* fruit, make preparations to graft it with good sorts. If the cutting of cions has been neglected until now, attend to it at once, and keep them in the earth or sand until wanted.

INSECTS.—No trees should be sent from the nursery or planted, that are covered with scale. The moths of some destructive worms ascend the trunk during the present month. Paper smeared with tar mixed with oil enough to keep it soft, and tied around the trees, will arrest a great number.

The practice of surface manuring fruit trees is growing in favor. The soluble portions are carried down by rains, and the course material is left as a mulch.

PRUNING. Should this month be confined to removing dead limbs and cutting out small shoots and suckers. If necessary to make a large wound, cover it with grafting wax or other composition.

TRANSPLANTING AND PLANTING OUT.

This may be done with deciduous trees and shrubs as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and it is not wet and heavy. Evergreens should not be moved at present.

Mechanics Aiding Farmers.

Of the facilities for increasing agricultural production in the United States, the report of the Superintendent of the census for 1863 says,—

"Whether the superior agricultural advantages and the demand for improved implements and machinery in the United States have stimulated the facile ingenuity of our mechanics, or have only been seconded by its ready contributions to industry, we shall not stop to inquire. The greatest triumphs of mechanical skill, in its applications to agriculture, are witnessed in the instruments adapted to the tillage, harvesting and subsequent handling of the immense grain crops of the country, and particularly upon the Western prairies. Without the improvements in plows and other implements of tillage, which have been multiplied to an incredible extent, and are now apparently about to culminate in the steam plow, the wheat and the corn crops of those fertile plains could not probably be raised. But were it possible to produce wheat upon the scale that it is now raised, much of the profit, and not a little of the product, would be lost were the farmer compelled to wait upon the slow process of the sickle, the cradle and the hand rake, for securing it when ripe. The reaping machine, the harvester and machine for threshing, winnowing and cleaning his wheat for market, have become quite indispensible to every large grain grower. The commercial importance of the wheat crop and its various relations to the subject of domestic and foreign supply to markets, the means of transportation, storage, &c., make it highly important that the producer shall have the means of putting his crop in the market at the earliest or most favorable time, and with the greatest precision.

Nails in Fruit Trees.

A gentleman stated to us that while on a visit to a neighbor, his attention was called to a large peach orchard, every tree of which was totally destroyed by the ravages of the worm, with the exception of three, and these were the most thrifty and flourishing peach trees that he ever saw.—The only cause of superiority known to the host was an experiment made in consequence of observing that those parts of worm-eaten timber into which nails had been driven were generally sound. When his trees were about a year old he drove a tenpenny nail through the body as near the ground as possible. While the balance of his orchard had failed, and finally yielded to the ravages of worms, three of these trees selected at random, treated precisely in the same manner with the exception of nailing, had always been healthy, furnishing him at the very same period with the greatest profusion of the most luscious fruit. It is supposed that the salt of iron afforded by the nails is offensive to the worms, while it is harmless, perhaps beneficial to the tree. A chemical writer on this subject says.

"The oxydation of the rusting of the iron by the sap evolves ammonia which, as the sap rises will of course impregnate every particle of foliage and prove too severe a dose for the delicate palate of intruding insects."

The writer recommends driving half a dozen nails in the trunk. Several experiments of this kind resulted successfully.

THE WHIG.

An Unconditional Union Paper.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, 1864.

The Beginning of the End.

Three years have well nigh rolled around, since booming canon first announced that civil war had actually begun. Three years of toiling, anxious warring of powerful belligierents, and strength superior tells its certain story upon inferior numbers—for the cordon tightens, and the throes of rebellion in its death-struggle commences. The flickering flame brightening as it expires, enveloping treason in a still darker pall, makes more refulgent the light of a freeman's victory. To the inquiring mind, anxiety for country not alone makes way for hope, but to victory sure. The lamp bent flame of liberty which fired each patriot's bosom in '61, now lights the way to a glorious conclusion, of a work which, though begun amid many sad misgivings from the timid—carried on with a carnage dire, consecrated by the blood of thousands on many a gory field, with those who take their places now, reflects a deathless fame upon the heroes who have sacrificed God's greatest earthly boon, their lives—upon the sacred altar of their country. The work of an Almighty hand is here. Not for ourselves alone, but for the world, the great wide world, has republicanism been tested real. No "right Divine" shall ever more blind true philosophy in forming the basis of free governments, or obstruct the pathway of civil liberty, whilst the American Union looms up grandly free, at once the terror of tyrants -- and the admiration of the world. Universal human progress has been depending here, and it is mete that thanks, unbounded praise should be rendered unto Him who hath vouchsafed to us the comeing final victory which must soon conclude that drama, the last act of which now is the beginning of the end.

The Draft as it is to be.

The enrollment bill, as it passed the House retains the $300 commutation clause, but limits the term of exemption only until the names then in the wheel are exhausted.

Enrolled men, who escape the draft, and go in as substitutes, only free their principals until the next draft, that is *they and their principals merely change places.* Aliens, who are not subject to draft, if they go as substitutes, free their principals the for full term of service.

Only sons of widows or of aged and infirm parents, only brothers of children under twelve years of age, fathers of motherless children, sons elected by aged and infirm parents, and indeed all who, on account of peculiar family relations and conditions, were entitled to exemption under the former draft, are now just as liable to draft and service as others. Enrolled men who have been elected by parents, whether their names have been stricken from the rolls, or their papers endorsed by the board of enrollment, will be restored to the rolls as before.

We give this distinct notice of these facts, that parties interested may be induced to unite with those who have never had any plea to offer, in efforts to free their subdistricts from the operation of the draft. To give an opportunity to do this, the draft was postponed for about forty days, from the 5th of January to the 10th of March, and most nobly have many sub-districts come up to the work. Indeed, we think judging from the way things are moving, that there will be but few that will suffer draft to fall upon them, but the people of such as do suffer it to take place, may be assured that it will be rigidly enforced, and the full quotas exacted either in men or money.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1864.

The Conference Committee on Conscription this evening agreed on a report, which will, in all probability, be promptly adopted by both Houses. They retain the section drafting slaves, but provide that in stead of masters giving them a deed of manumission, they shall be free by a law of the United States, on entering the service; they also take the House section relative to the three hundred dollars commutation, which payment shall exempt for that quota only: that is to say, it shall exempt probably for one year.

LETTERS TO PRISONERS.—The question often recurs, "How shall we send letters to prisoners in the Confederacy so that they will reach their destination?" The followiug will answer the question: "Letters sent to prisoners and others within the rebel lines, must not exceed in length one pane of a letter sheet, and must relate to merely personal and domestic matters. They must be signed by the writer's name in full. They must be sent, with five cents inclosed (in coin), if to go to Richmond, and ten cents (in coin) if they are to go beyond that point. They must be sent inclosed to the Commanding General Department of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe. The letter for the prisoner must not be sealed."

HELD AS A HOSTAGE.—From a paragraph in the Richmond Examiner, we learn that Major White, late a member of the State Senate, has been placed in solitary confinement in Salisbury prison; N.C., for the humane treatment of Major Weber, of Gen. Morgan's command, who was it is charged, placed in a dark cell for writing a letter to some person in the confederacy, in which he took the high ground that no matter whether they suffered a life-long imprisonment or die in prison, the confederate government should preserve its integrity of principle, and never recognize negroes as soldiers and prisoners of war.

STATE JOURNAL.—A new paper, under the editorial control of D. H. B. Brower, named as above, has come to hand—published at Harrisburg. A Union newspaper, out-spoken and fearless, as a weekly journal, shall it continue in tone and matter as well as appearance the same in fact as its first issue, no better weekly could scarce be taken in Pennsylvania. Articles ably written, news judiciously selected—we bespeak for the *State Journal* that support which a first class weekly newspaper should command.

☞ The Pittsburg Commercial says:—We are enabled to state, upon the very highest authority, that Gen. Grant has, within a very few days, formally, peremptorily and in the most decisive terms rejected direct offers made to him lately by leading Democratic politicians, to secure his nomination for President by their National Convention.

☞ The total number of new enlistments since the 1st of December was one hundred and three thousand. Total number of veteran re-enlistments, sixty thousand. Late advices from the Army of the Potomac indicate nearly all the regiments, whose term expire this year, re-enlisted, or about to do so.

Test of Loyalty.

Pending a resolution in the House of Representatives of this state, affecting a man's right to be indemnified by the State government for losses sustained during the rebel raid last summer, unless proving beyond question their loyalty, the following very able remarks were made by our worthy Reprosentative, Hon. R. A. McMurtrie.

We cannot discern the reason why loyal men should decline at any time subscribing to a test oath, which only can affect their honor. Whenever and wherever a person opposes this, to say the least, if not *prima facia* evidence, it leaves with it a suspicion of opposition to our government not at all compatible with the interests of patriot:

Mr. Speaker, I am a little surprised at the scope which has been given to this discussion by gentlemen on the other side of this House. Why, sir, I did not understand the gentleman from Washington as offering this proposition as any party question at all. I do not myself like the shape of the resolution. For instance, it provides that this committee must have "positive proof." Now, sir, I think that in that respect the resolution is objectionable. How this committee are to have "positive proof" of a man's loyalty, I do not see. And for this reason I would prefer to see the resolution in other shape. But. Mr. Speaker, I am in favor of the passage of a resolution of some kind or other requiring these men who lived along the southern line of the State of Pennsylvania to establish their loyalty before this committee, before they shall come in and make a claim on the Commonwelth for damages. As I said before, I do not think that this committee ought to be required to have "positive proof," because I do not see how that can in all cases be obtained, but the resolution should be shaped as to provide that the gentlemen making claim on the State of Pennsylvania, for damages done by the rebels, should give some proof of their loyalty before they come here and ask us to indemnify them for damages committed by the rebels.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I believe that there are men living along the Southern line of the State of Pennsylvania who do sympathize with the rebels; and, sir, if you look at the conduct of those southern counties during this rebellion, from its beginning to the present time, you can lay your finger on instances of men living in those border counties who, by their conduct, have given encouragement to the rebels. How was it, Mr. Speaker, with General Jenkins, when he came to Colonel M'Clure's house but a year or so ago? General Jenkins is a general in the rebel army. He went to Colonel M'Clure's house, and was received by Mrs. M'Clure with great kindness and hospitality. He asked Mrs. M'Clure what had become of Colonel M'Clure. She said to him: "General Jenkins, Colonel M'Clure has gone away." "Yes," said the general; "I know that. Colonel M'Clure left his house madam, yesteday, on a black mare." "How do you know" that asked Mrs. M'Clure. "Why," replied Jenkins, "we got it from some of our *constitutional* friends in Franklin county."

I do not pretend to say that this "constitutional friend" was a Democrat; but, sir, there is the fact that a rebel general was put in possession of the information that Colonel M'Clure had escaped from his house.

Now, Mr Speaker, I say that this resolution ought to be amended in some way. I would not direct this committee to require positive testimony; I think that is impossible. But, sir, the men making claims on the State of Pennsylvania for damages sustained in consequence of the invasion of the State by the rebels should establish their loyalty.

Why, sir, what do the gentlemen on the other side mean when they stand here and say that this resolution charges them with want of loyalty. It does not make any such charge agianst members of the Democratic party. If there are any rebels in the Republican party, they are to be put to the test. But, sir, I hope that the resolution will pass in some shape, and that when men come here and ask the State of Pennsylvania to indemnify them for these losses, we shall know whether they are true citizens or not—whether they are tainted with this foul charge of treason—whether they are contributing to the support of the Government, or whether their sympathies are with the rebels in the South. I think that a resolution of this kind in some shape or other is very proper, but I do not like the shape in which the resolution is at present.

A PHRENOLOGICAL OPINION OF GEN. MCCLELLAN.—In a recent lecture in Maine, Fowler, the phrenologist, related the following phrenological reminescence of "Little Mac":

The father of George B. McClellan and himself were "old cronies," as he expressed it; he often came into his office to listen to his examinations, and when once on a time the lad George was home from West Point, the father brought his two sons to have their characters phrenologically descanted upon. Says Mr. Fowler, "I remember all the circumstances as if it were but yesterday, and I remember the train of reasoning that then passed through my mind. Never," with great emphasis, "never, in all my life, had I found such an inordinate development of the organ of 'caution', as in the head of George B. McClellan. I also found the propelling faculties, combativeness and destructiveness small, and I thought to myself what is the sense or reason of sending such a natural coward to West Point?"

"But then I resoned that there would probably never be any war to call for military genius, and West Point might as well educate the cowards as any other institution." He said that his life had only proved his early convictions, and referring to the great seven days' battle related that a personal family friend was then in Richmond, and the plan of the battle was well known. Lee said, "I know McClellan for a natural coward, and if I draw every available man from Richmond, and hurl our whole force upon his right wing, he will not dare to move his left!" He did so, and proved that he truly did know his adversary; for though McClellan could have swung his left wing over Richmond, he only sent forward a corporal's guard to reconnoiter, and the golden opportunity was passed by.

General McClellan should immediately proceed to write a report on Fowler.

TREATMENT OF CROUP.—Hall's Journal of Health says: Croup is an inflammation of the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflammation implies heat, and that heat must be subdued, or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts in case of an attack of croup, relief will be as prompt as it is surprising and delightful. All know that cold applied to hot skin cools it, but all do not as well know and understand that hot water applied to an inflamed skin will as certainly cool it off. Hence the application of icecold water with linen cloths, or almost boiling water with woolen flannel, is very efficient in the cure of croup. Take two or three pieces of woolen flannel or two folds, large enough to cover the whole throat and upper part of the chest, put these in a pan of water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot, by adding water from a boiling tea kettle at hand; let two or three of the flannels be in hot water all the time; and one on the throat all the time, with a dry flannel covering the wet one, so as to keep the heat in to some extent; the flannels should not be so wet when put on as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep the clothing as dry as possible, and keep up the process until the phlegm is loose, the child is easier, and begins to fall asleep; then gently wrap a dry flannel over the wet one which is on, so as to cover it up entirely, and the child is saved. When it wakes up both flannels will be dry.

WHAT MAKES A BUSHEL.—The following table of the number of pounds of various articles to make a bushel may be of interest to some of our readers:

	Pounds.
Wheat	60
Corn, shelled,	56
Corn, on the cob,	70
Rye	56
Oats	32
Barley	46
Buckwheat	52
Irish Potatoes	60
Sweet Potatoes	60
Onions	57
Beans	60
Bran	20
Clover Seed	60
Timothy Seed	45
Hemp Seed	45
Blue Grass Seed	14
Dried Peaches	33
Flax Seed	56
Castor Beans	49
Dried Apples	24

APPLE TREES.—Scrape the trunks of old trees, and wash with a strong solution of soft soap or week lye. Plant early.—See if there is not some unoccupied spot that will admit a tree. There are certain standard sorts that are good everywhere, and others have been proved by your neighbors. Plant largely of the best market varieties and fewer of the fancy sorts for home use.

A DRY goods clerk of a medical turn of mind, wishes to know if young ladies with a mania for shopping, but no particular predilection for buying, may not propely be considered counter-irritants?

Some people were hit one day recently, when a Chicago clergyman said: "Shoddy comes from the devil, and those who supply shoddy to our gallant soldiers will go to the devil."

Why is the figure of your mother's mother like a grain of rye? Because it's *grani-form.* Don't tell her so though' for

MANURE. Ground for planting should be prepared with well decomposed manre. she'll make a *wry* face at you.

WHY is a churchyard like a swelled face? Because it has a *tomb-ified* (tumefied) appearance.

SAUSGAES may be made of dogs, but if you bite a piece off one, you will be apt to find it *cur-tailed.*

Greeley's History of the War.

Published by Subscription and sold by Canvassers only.

THE AMERICAN CONFLICT.

A HISTORY of The Great Rebellion in the United States of America, 1860–64: its Causes, incidents, and Results, intended to exhibit especially its moral and political phases, with the drift and progress of American opinion respecting human slavery from 1776 to 1864.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated by Portraits on steel of Generals, Statesmen, and other eminent men; views of important places, battle scenes and Diagrams, from official sources, etc.

The publishers respectfully submit that no living American writer could more fitly assume this responsible task, or produce a more honest and truthful History of the Rebellion and its incitements, or one calculated to inspire more general interest among the great mass of the American people, and also throughout the European nations, than the eminent author of this work. His entire familiarity with the political history of the country, his exhaustless fund of statistical information, his acknowledged leadership for a quarter of a century of the great American Anti Slavery party, his independence, fearlessness, and unyielding integrity to his convictions as a Political Writer and Public Speaker, all contribute to guarantee this work to be one of no common interest, and insure an eager desire among both friends and opponents to see and peruse the history of this gagantic struggle from the stand-point of the great American Journalist.

In addition to the special value of the work as a highly authentic record of the civil and military operations of this eventful era, the great feature which will distinguish this history of the War from all others, and give it a permanent value as a work of the highest authority for future reference, will be found in its presenting a deeper, broader, more exhaustive exhibit of the long train of causes which impelled to this bloody collision—the conflicting ideas which rendered it inevitable.

The work will be printed on fine paper, and issued in two large double column octavo volumes of 600 pages each, abundantly illustrated by Maps, Diagrams of Battle fields, Sieges, Naval Actions, views of places of historic interest, obtained from official reports and other authentic Documents in the War and Navy Departments, etc., together with a large number of fine steel-plate Portraits of Prominent Generals and other distinguished persons connected with the War, both North and South.

Volume I. will be published on or about the 1st of May, 1864, and will contain seventy portraits on steel, classified and arranged in appropriate groups, beside other illustrations of much interest.

Vol II. will be pulished as soon as practicable after the close of the War. It will be fully equal to Vol. I. in size, style, and number of illustrations, and will contain a valuable copper plate Map of the Seat of War, about 28 by 38 inches, engraved expressly for this work, presenting in one view the whole field of Military operations—its rivers, railroads, battle-fields, principal military routes traversed by the large armies, etc.

Price per Vol., Regular Edition, Embossed Cloth, plain edge, $3 50
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GEO. PORT is agent to canvass Blair county. feb6.

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UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

L. FAIRBANKS, A. M.,

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Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

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the student enters upon the Graduting Course, which includes a continuation in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c., and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirley new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

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AT THE WELL KNOWN STAND

Corner of Blair and Montgomery street,

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FOR THE SEASON.

It became necessary to visit the City at this unusual season of the year, in consequence we are now prepared to sell as low as ever.

Dialogue Between Two Men.

James—How is it that Price sells so many goods?

Thomas—Because he keeps a large stock of good goods—sells at moderate rate, and advertises liberaly.

James—And I see that he has gone to the city again, and no doubt will sell cheaper than ever.

Thomas—Yes, they say he has gone again. But I am told that goods are very scarce, in the city, and advancing in price. If so he can't sell any cheaper than he did.

James—Well, I will go and see, as I want lots of goods, and I know he will do his best.

Thomas—Yes, he'll do that. I have bought from them all; but Price is such a dogged clever fellow, I can't go round him, and he keeps nearly everything useful from a barrel of Flour to a cambric needle.

James—Sarah Smith told me he sold muslin at from 15 to 50 cts. and calico from 20 to 25, (though Price says the 20 cent is very fine,) and shawls from $1 to $20—and any quantity of shoes.

Thomas—Then he keeps Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and nearly everything necessary for family use; so let us go and see what he will do. jan.9.'64.

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF

HUMAN MISERY.

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PRICE SIX CENTS.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c.

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Oct. 31.-1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF DAVID MARKEY, JR., DEC'D

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Frankstown, on the estate of David Markey, late of Frankstown township, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement. GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.

feb.5 Administrator.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Diseases resulting from

Disorder of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

Dr. Hoofland's GERMAN BITTERS.

THE GREAT STRENGTHINING

TONIC,

These bitters have performed more cures; have and do give better satisfaction; have more testimony; have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay

$1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following Symptoms: resulting from Disorders of the Digestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head

Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS

Not Alcoholic,

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY

And can't make Drunkards.

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

☞ READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J, formerly of the North Baptist Curch, Philadelphie. * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religous Knowledge, and Christian Cronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. J. NEWTON BROWN, PHILADA.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Curch.

Dr. Jackson:—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail: but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause,

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

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See that the signature of 'C. M. JACKSON,' is on the wrapper of each bottle.

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HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH PA. R. R.

Schedule of Arrivals and Departures.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—

At 7·00 A. M., connecting with Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East·

" 10. 45 A. M., connecting with Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 10 P. M., connecting with Mail Train Westward.

RETURNING:

LEAVES ALTOONA—

At 8. 40 A. M., or on departure of Express Trains West and Fast Mail Train East.

" 11. 40 A. M, or on departure of Through Accommodation Train East.

" 7. 55 P. m, or on departure of Mail Train Westward.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

THE WHIG.

COLD WEATHER.—For the past few days, the weather has been indeed most intensely cold. Tuesday night last, was by many considered much the coldest night of the season.

BOUNTIES.—Hollidaysburg is now prepared to pay a local bounty of $200 to volunteers. Volunteering is now an object worthy the consideration of those who would receive a fair compensation for risking life and doing duty.

COMMENDABLE.—The N. Y. firm, who are already repairing the rolling mill in this place, putting in new machinery, &c., propose adopting the cash system—paying *money* for labor done. This is very desirable; for if there is an abused set of men in this world, who are compelled to labor hard without receiving a just equivalent it is those who work for iron-masters.

CONCERT.—On Friday of last, and Tuesday evening, of this week, a concert was given in the Court House, by over two hundred boys and girls, (mostly youths and misses from our common schools,) under the charge of Mr. Kemmerrer, of Monroe County, this state. Taking into consideration the length of time which these young folks were under the tuition of Mr. K., they certainly acqitted themselves remarkably well. Masters John Miller and Bolinger, in "Billy Boy," were "O. K."

AN EXCELLENT WEEKLY.—The Philadelphia Saturday Bulletin, as a cheap and good family newspaper, we are prone to acknowledge, scarcely stands surpassed in the United States. Contents so varied and well selected as to please the most fastidious, sufficient in quantity to satisfy the most avaricious, (being a double sheet,) and all for the low sum of $1,00, certainly should insure a very extensive circulation. Address Peacock, Chambers & Co., Proprietors, 1125, 3d st. Phila.

FIRE.—We are sorry to state that the residence of Mr. Matthew Simpson, near Sarah Furnace, Greenfield tp., this co., together with all its contents, was consumed by fire, on Sunday morning last. The family had barely time to escape—having to make their way over a burning stair-way, in order to make good their exit. A valuable dog was roasted to death in the cellar—but a cat unwilling to die, leaped courageously from an upper window to the ground, with its tail on fire. Bravo for Pussy!

LIEUT. H. N. BAKER, of Capt. James M. Bell's Co., 13th Pa. Cavalry, is now on recruiting service, for a short time, in this place. The company having been raised in this county, and many from town and immediate vicinity, will afford a favorable opportunity to those wishing to enlist with their friends in that favorite arm of the service and secure the national bounty of $300, and $200 paid by the township to which they are credited. Remember that all bounties will cease on and after the first day of March next.

PROVOST MARSHAL.—Does the new Provost Marshal consider the importance of locating his office in a more central part of his district, than in Huntingdon where it now is? Is it not his duty, if he would be faithful towards that government of which he is the public servant, to endeavor to act in subserviency to the interests of his district? That line or course of action the best calculated to enhance the popular good, is what the government desires, and what it should have. Then eschew useless extravagance, by initiating measures for the removal of the Provost Marshal's office of this district, to a more central point.

Shocking Tragedy in Johnstown!

On Friday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a shocking tragedy occured in Johnstown, Cambria county the particulars of which are these: In the fall of 1862, Mr. Joseph Moore, a resident of the borough, enlisted in the 133d Pennsylvania Regiment, leaving behind him a wife and one child. His wife was a fine looking woman—prepossessing in appearance, and rather gay and dashing in her manner. At the end of his term of enlistment (nine months) Mr. Moore returned, and from the village gossipers he subsequently heard whispers of his wife's infidelity. The gentleman named in connection with the scandal was Mr. Jordan Marbourg, a wealthy merchant of the town. It was asserted that he had paid frequent visits to Mrs. Moore's house, during the absence of her husband, and the evidence became so strong and convincing that he determined to accuse Marbourg to his face. He accordingly visited him, preferred his accusation, and told him plainly that he was going to shoot him. Marbourg denied that he had any improper intimacy with Mrs. Moore, and assured him that he was mistaken in his suspicions. He furthermore proposed to investigate the rumors, and bear all the expenses of the investigation himself. This proposition did not meet Moore's approval, and he again warned Marbourg of his intention to have revenge by taking his life.

The extraordinary determination which Moore exhibited alarmed both Mr. and Mrs. Marbourg, and they had made arrangements to leave the place. Mrs. Marbourg sent for Mr. Moore, and had an interview, during which she appealed for the life of her husband. She told Moore that if the allegations were true, his situation could be no worse than hers—in fact not so bad, since he had but one child, while she had many—and the shame and disgrace fell equally upon them both. The appeal, however, was in vain, as the outraged husband still maintained that nothing but the life of Marbourg would satisfy him.

On Friday morning Moore arose early, and, leaving his house, visited a grocery store near the Postoffice, where he remained until between eight and nine o'clock, when Marbourg passed by. Moore started out immediately, and caught Marbourg by the collar—saying: "Get down on your knees; I am going to kill you. My wife made a 'clean breast of it' last night. She told me all, and gave me a portion of the money which you paid her." Saying this, he drew a revolver and fired—the first shot taking effect in the region of the heart. Marbourg fell forward, and Moore discharged two balls into his head, and then fired a fourth, which took effect in the left arm. Marbourg fell over and almost instantly expired. Moore walked to a magistrate's office, surrendered himself and was committed to jail to wait the action of the authorities.

The deceased man, Marbourg, was one of the old citizens of Johnstown, having resided there for thirty years. He had been engaged in the mercantile business all his life, and had been very successful, accumulating a considerable amount of property in addition to his interest in the store of which he was a partner with his brother. His residence was one of the finest in Johnstown, adjoining the Presbyterian church on Main street. He was, we think, a member of the Lutheran congregation of the place, certainly a pew-holder, and pecuniarily one of the "pillars." His wife is one of the most estimable women and most accomplished ladies in Johnstown, and we know that in her great affliction she will have the sincere sympathies of the entire community. She is the mother of eight or nine children, the oldest being a son of twenty years old, who served in one of the nine months' regiments. Mrs. Marbourg is a native of Philadelphia.

Moore, the author of this tragic affair, had been a resident of Johnstown for fifteen years. He is a shoemaker by trade, and during the major period of his residence in the borough had been the proprietor of one of the best boot and shoe stores in the place. He was one of the leading members of a small congregation of Disciples, or Campbellite Baptists, and it was mainly through his efforts that the vitality of the congregation was maintained. He was the leading vocalist, and participated in all the other devotional exercises. If there existed a taint upon his private character, we never heard of it. He was personally popular with all classes, a perfect gentleman in his dress and manners, and was not without influence in the community. During the past few years, with the exception of his brief term of service in the army, he was the auctioneer for Johnstown borough. His only child is a promising boy of fifteen years.

Mrs. Moore, as has already been remarked, is a woman not wanting in personal charms. Of late years her husband, although attentive to business, has not been pecuniarily a well doer, and it may be that the desire for more money than her husband could furnish her, coupled with the charms alluded to, has been the cause of her fall, if fallen she has. Marbourg was rich; she was not. She and her husband were natives of Somerset county. She was a member of the same congregation to which he belonged. We are not aware that any disagreements have existed between them prior to this unfortunate affair.

☞ We have a dwelling house in Hollidaysburg to rent for $60 a year, Also—an office.

When did Washington sleep five in a bed? When he went to rest with his forefathers.

LOCAL EDITOR'S ANNUAL REPORT.—The Local of the Memphis Bulletin publishes the following annual report, which may be taken as a fair average of the experience of local editors generally:

REPORT.

Times asked to drink	11,398
Drank	11,392
Requested to retract	416
Didn't retract	416
Invited to parties, receptions, presentations, etc., by people fishing for puffs	3,333
Took the hint	33
Didn't take the hint	5,300
Threatened to be whipped	174
Been whipped	0
Whipped the other fellow	4
Didn't come to time	170
Been promised bottles of champagne, whisky, gin, bitters, rum, boxes of segars, if we would go after them	3,650¼
Been after them	1
Good again	0
Been asked "What's the news?"	300,000
Told	14
Didn't know	200,000
Lied about it	99,987
Been to church	2
Changed politics	33
Expect to change still	33
Cash on hand	$00
Gave for charity	$5
Gave for terrier dog	$23
Sworn off bad habits	722
Shall swear off this year	723
Number of our bad habits.	0

WAR IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Austrians attacked the Danes at Bistore, on the 2d inst. This town is one mile south of Schleswig. Danish troops held their position in splendid style. Subsequently an attack was to be made on the whole Danish line in front flank from Nussunde to Azel. This attack was to be made to day. It is asserted that England has offered to guarantee all that Austria and Prussia have demanded of Denmark.

FIRST chop cooks give themselves a good many airs, but we don't object to their *mincing ways* at this season.

☞ Joseph B. Robinson (stone mason) of Duncansville, is informed that his bill for subscription to the Whig is $5 up to the 10th of April next. He will please call and pay it. Other persons returning their paper without paying for it, will also find their bills in the Whig till paid, without additional charge.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed auditor by the Common Pleas of Blair county, to distribute the money arising from the sale of the real estate of Thomas McNamara, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday the 12th day of March next (1864) at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where they may attend if they think proper.

feb20. SAM'L CALVIN, Auditor.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DISEASES of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems—new and reliable treatment——in reports of the Howard Association—Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. feb20.

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between James M. Cooper and Sam'l Milliken, trading under the firm of J. M. Cooper & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent and the books have been left in the hands of J. M. Cooper for settlement. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle the same, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

JAS. M. COOPER,
SAM'L MILLIKEN.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-3t

NEW FIRM.

COOPER, BLACKBURN & PORTER.

THE undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of

Mining and Shipping Coal,

AND

GENERAL MERCHANDISING,

and are now prepared to fill all orders at the lowest possible rates.

JAS. M. COOPER,
JOS. H. BLACKBURN,
C. HOWARD PORTER.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 3, 1864.-tf

Auditor's Notice.

Michael Moyer vs. Samuel Hite, Mechanics' Lien, docket B, page 343 & c.

THE undersigned having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Blair county to inquire into, ascertain and report the facts relative to certain mechanics' leins, Nos. 34 and 352 Mechanics Lein, docket B, as above recited, in order that said Court may decree distribution and the extent of the lien of said claimants, will attend to the duties of my appointment at his office in Hollidaysburg, on Saturday at 10 o'clock A. M. February 20th, A. D. 1864, when and where all interested can attend if they see proper.

J. FRUEAUFF, Auditor.

Feb. 3, 1864.

ATTENTION!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE

84th REGIMENT.

CAPT. ROB'T JOHNSON has opened a Recruiting office at Williamsburg, and Lieut. J. RUSSELL WINGATE, at Hollidaysburg.—National and Local Bounties will be paid. Recruits credited to any sub-district in the State, and assigned to any regiment they may select.

Persons wishing to enlist will find it to their interest to call on either of the above named officers without delay. Don't wait to be drafted. Nine month's men paid $100 national bounty; others $300.

Local Bounties will be paid by the districts to which the recruits are credited.

Jan. 30.-pd.

HOLLIDAYSBURG MARKETS.

PRICES PAID BY DEALERS.

Hollidaysburg, Feb. 19.

Family Flour, per bbl,	$7,00
Extra " "	6,70
Superfine,	6,50
White wheat per bushel,	$1,50
Red " "	1,40
Rye per bushel,	1,25
Corn per bushel, new,	1,20
Oats per bushel,	60
Barley per bushel,	1,25
Potatoes per bushel,	65
Cloverseed per bushel,	8,00
Timothy Seed per bushel,	2,00
Flax Seed per bushel,	2,50
Hay per ton,	25,00
Butter per pound,	25
Eggs per dozen,	20

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

Feb. 11.

FLOUR—	
Superfine	$5 75
Extra	6 25
Extra Family	7 50
Rye Flour	6 50
WHEAT—	
Red	1 60@1 70
White	1 75@1 90
RYE—	1 40
CORN,	1 10
OATS,	86

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

AND

NOW OPENING

AT

CHAMBERLINS'

CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets.

HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large supply of

WINTER & SPRING

DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'

and

LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices; cheapest in town, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

Direct from the Manufacturers, of Superior Quality! Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and bors' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS,

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sole at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

From 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., pleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

Also, A fresh assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

and all other article usually kept in a Dry Goods, Groedry and general variety store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.

Mollidaysburg, Feb. 20, 1864.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, President.

Corner of Penn and St. Ia fr sts.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.

$35 Pays for a full Commercial Course.

☞ No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping.

Ministers' sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced Teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare young men for active business, at the least expense and shortest time, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted by merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest No. of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Principals.

☞ Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

Feb 14, 1863.

Caution.

THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of John Hays, in the firm of John Hays & Son, in the Tanning business in Hollidaysburg, offers it for sale, and hereby cautions all persons against paying any money due the said firm to any person whatever, without written authority to do so from the undersigned.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Nov. 7, 1863.

The Saturday Evening Post,

"The Oldest and Best of the Weeklies."

The Proprietors of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST—which paper is now in its Forty-Third Year!—would simply announce in their Prospectus for 1864, that they design maintaining for their weekly the high character it has already acquired as A FIRST CLASS LITERARY PAPER!

They have reason to believe that the stories of Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.; Miss Braddon, author of "Elnor's Victory," &c.; Marion Harland, author of "Alone," &c.; Miss Virginia F. Townsend, and numerous other excellent writers, have been generally regarded as possessing the greatest merit and the most absorbing interest; and they design procuring for the POST in the future as in the past, the best Stories, Sketches, and other Literary Novelties, which they can possibly obtain. They have commenced, in the first paper of January, a New Novel called

OSWALD CRAY, By Mrs. Wood,

Author of "East Lynne," "Verner's Pride," &c. This novel will be about the length of "East Lynne," and will be printed from the advance sheets expressly forwarded to them by Mrs. Wood from England.

In addition to the Stories written expressly for the POST, its Editor also strives to lay before its readers the best Stories from the English Periodicals. And gives, in addition to the Tales and Sketches, more or less Agricultural Matter, with a Riddle, Receipt, News, and Market Departments every week.

A SEWING MACHINE GRATIS!

We will give to any person sending thirty subscriptions to the Post and Sixty Dollars, one of Wheeler & Wilson's Celebrated Sewing Machines, such as they sell for Forty-Five Dollars. The Machines will be selected new at the manufactory in New York, boxed, and forwarded free of cost, with the exception of freight.

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year; Two copies, $3; Four copies, $6; Eight copies (and one gratis), $12.—One copy of the POST and one of the LADY'S FRIEND, $3.

Address DEACON & PETERSON,
No. 319 Walnut St, Phila.

☞ Specimen numbers of the POST sent gratis.

United States Patent Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1864.

ON the petition of Daniel Hicks of Duncansville, Penn'a praying for the extension of a patent granted to him April 2nd, 1850, for an improved Attachment of the Forge Hammer to its helve, for seven years from the expiration of said patent, which takes place on the second day of April, 1864;

It is ordered, that the said petition be heard at the Patent Office on Monday, the 14th of March, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.; and all persons are notified to appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition ought not to be granted.

Persons opposing the extension are required to file in the Patent Office their objections, specially set forth in writing, at least twenty days before the day of hearing; all testimony filed by either party to be used at the said hearing must be taken and transmitted in accordance with the rules of the Office, which will be furnished on application.

The testimony in the case will be closed on the 29th Febuary, 1864; depositions and other papers relied upon as testimony must be filed in the office on or before the morning of that day; the arguments, if any, within ten days thereafter.

Ordered, also, that this notice be published in the Chronicle Washington City, D. C and Blair County Whig, Hollidaysburg, Penn'a once a week for three successive weeks; the first of said publications to be at least sixty days previous to the day of hearing.

D. P. HALLOWAY.
3t Commissioner of Patents.

Notice of Leasing Abandoned Plantations.

BY direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in pursuance of the order of the Secretary of War, I have assumed the Supervision of leasing abandoned lands, tenements, and houses, in insurrectionary States within the First Agency, which embraces Tennessee, Arkansas, and so much of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, as is within the lines of the army operating from the North.

I shall go down the Mississippi at once to make the necessary arrangements for leasing plantations and providing them with the labor of freedmen.

Information as to terms, &c., will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, persons desirous of leasing plantations for the coming year may feel assured that every effort will be made to insure protection to those working such lands and to allow profits commensurate to the enterprise.

Persons with small means, disposed to devote their personal labor with those employed by them, will be particularly encouraged.

It is estimated by those who have examined the subject that the capital required for working one hundred acres will be about $3,000, and the net profits about $10,000, at present prices of staples.

Agricultural implements and all other articles used in cultivating the plantations must be furnished by the lessees.

The freedmen will be forwarded to places convenient for employment, and it is supposed that as many as are wanted can be found ready to labor.

Agents will be immediately appointed, authorized to lease to those who apply at Goodrich's Landing, Vicksburg, Natchez, and such other places as may be convenient to persons interested.

Dated at Cincinnati December 30, 1863.

WM. P. MELLEN,
Supervising Special Agent,
First Agency Treasury Department

Jan 30.-3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.

Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

AUG. S. LANDIS, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. Dec. 5th, 1862

SAMUEL S. BLAIR, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

JOHN DEAN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [March 7, 1863.

SAMUEL CALVIN, Attorney at Law, Hollidaysburg, Penna.

Nov. 27· 1863

JOHN H. KEATLY.

Attorney at Law,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

OFFICE in old place, McFarland's Building. Collections and **Soldiers' Claims** promptly attended to. May 30, 1862.

J. F. FRUEAUFF,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

and

Licensed Government Claim & Pension Agent.

BUSINESS attended to in the FRENCH, GERMAN or ENGLISH Languages.—Having corresponding Attorneys in all parts of Europe and the United States, especial attention will be given to the collection of Inheritances and Debts. Office Allegheny Street, Hollidaysburg, Blair county, Penn'a.

Oct. 31, 1862.-tf.

J. M. COOPER.....S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

J. M. COOPER & CO.,

Successors of Porter, Milliken & Co.

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov. 1, 1861.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)

Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,

(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co

Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.

Nov. 22, 1861.

DR. J. J. LEVI,

of Philadelphia,

HAS located in Duncansville, Blair county, and offers his professional services as a Physician, Surgeon and Dentist. He also keeps on hand an assortment of Medicines for the accommodation of all persons desiring them.

May 3-1—28.

United States Hotel,

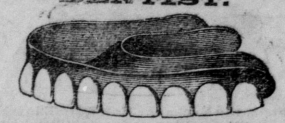
HARRISBURG.

THIS convenient and popular House, has recently undergone extensive improvements, and has been thoroughly renovated and refited in handsome style.

The gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. COVERLY & HUTCHINSON, seem determined to do all in their power, for the comfort and entertainment of their guests. The table is furnished with every luxury the market can afford, and prepared in the finest style. Rooms large, well furnished and ventilated, thus making it a FIRST CLASS HOTEL and "The Home" of the travelling public and also of permanent boarders. This House has a peculiar advantage in location, contiguous to business, immediately between the two great depots, only a few steps from each and perfectly easy of access. Nov. 7.-tf.

DR. S. KIMMELL,

DENTIST.



Office opposite Exchange Hotel, Hollidaysburg

CALL and see specimens of Artificial Teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, and the Vulcanite base.

Dr. KIMMELL has made arrangements to visit Woodberry the THIRD MONDAY of each month, and remain until Wednesday evening. The remainder of the week he can be found at Martinsburg. At all other times he can be found at his office in Hollidaysburg.

Feb. 14, 1863.

GAS-BURNING PARLOR,

AND

COOK STOVES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES of all Patterns, which he will sell at the most reduced prices. They are partly of the latest improved Pittsburgh and Philadelphia Gas-Burning, Cook and Parlor Stoves, the very latest, best and cheapest.

His shop and store is on Annie street, East Ward Altoona.

He has also Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, a Coppersmithing room, and does roofing and spouting on short notice.

STEPHEN WINTERS.

Oct. 3, 1863.

The Confessions and Experience of a Nervous Invalid.—Published for the benefit and as a caution to young men, and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Early Decay, and their kindred ailments—supplying the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being a victim of misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery. By enclosing a post-paid directed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y. 2-13-3-12

A. J. WOLFE,

CABINET-MAKER

AND UNDERTAKER,

Corner of Allegheny and Front Streets

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

FURNITURE of all descriptions always on hand or made to order.

☞ Coffins made to order, and a HEARSE furnished free in town and country.

Hollidaysburg, May 31, 1862,

A Valuable Lime Stone Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, desirous of going "West" offers at private sale, his valuable limestone farm situate on Clover creek, in Huston township, Blair county, (in the Cove) containing

125 ACRES.

about 80 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is well timbered. The buildings and outhouses are of the first class. There is also a

LARGE YOUNG ORCHARD.

of selected choice fruit on it, with a large spring of lime-stone water near the door, and splendid fruit trees and grape vines in the yard. Also, water in the barn-yard. The situation is a desirable one. For further information apply to the owner residing on the premises, J. B. SHENEFELT.

Bruce P. O. Blair co.

Jan 9, 1864.-3mo.

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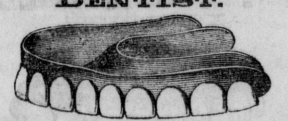

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Jan 30.-3t.

C. A. McFARLAND & CO., (Successors to Wm. McFarland & Son) Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Cabinet Furniture. Also, a large assortment of Ready-made Coffins always kept on hand, of different kinds and prices, cheaper than ever before offered in this place. Persons ordering Coffins from a distance will please say the kind and price.
Hollidaysburg, May 23, 1863.

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c., including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.
Nov 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $400. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor Dec. 12, 1863.-tf

BLAIR COUNTY MUTUAL PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY will insure property of all descriptions as cheaply as any other safe company. This company has been in operation fourteen years, during which time it has insured property to the amount of one million four hundred thousand, yet its affairs have been managed with so much safety and economy that but six assessments have been laid on Premium Notes in the 14 years. For an insurance of one thousand dollars for that time the average expense per year has been $2; as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other mutual company.

OFFICERS—President, Thad Banks; Vice President, R. A. McMurtrie; Secretary, J. F. Fruenauff.

AGENTS—Jas. Purse, J. P. Johnston, John Lloyd, Altoona. 1—25

Duff's College.

Fifth street, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOUNDED IN 1840.

Incorporated by Legislative Charter.
Being the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.

OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of

Mercantile Book-Keeping.

Awarded four Silver Medals, and sanctioned by special Committees of the American Institute and the Chamber of Commerce, New York. Also, DUFF'S

Steamboat Book-Keeping.

"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of

Railroad Book-Keeping.

After the form of the Pennsylvania Railroad Also, DUFF'S new system of

Private Bank Book-Keeping.

The only one in use in the city. The above systems of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

12 FIRST PREMIUMS

for best Business and Ornamental Penmanship awarded our present Penman by the
United States Fair at Cincinnati in.....1860
Penna. State Fair at Wyoming.....1860
Western Penna. Fair at Pittsburgh.....1860
and the Ohio State Fair at Cleveland.....1862
all of which are exhibited at our office.

FORTY DOLLARS

Pays for our full graduating course. $4,50 for stationery and blanks of fine extra size paper, including Harper's edition of Duff's Book-keeping, Others charge $8 and $10 for blanks with an old system of Bookkeeping containing only one set of Books.

Harpers Enlarged Edition of Duff's Book-Keeping,

Price $1,87. Sold by Booksellers generally. For full particulars send for our elegant new Circular pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's Business and Ornamental Writing, enclosing 25c. to P. DUFF & SON, Principals.
April 18, 1863:1y.

No More Fluid Lamp Explosions.

DAY & CO.'
KEROSENE OIL BURNERS

APPLIED to the common Fluid Lamp, adapt it for burning Kerosene Oil, without smoke, and without a chimney, at ONE-FOURTH THE COST OF FLUID.

AGENTS WANTED.

A sample dozen mailed, post-paid, on receipt of 60 cents in stamps, by
DAY & CO, Newark, N. J.
March 14, 1863—1y.

COAL LANDS For Sale.—I offer at private sale a very valuable tract of coal land situate on the Allegheny Mountain, adjoining the Tunnel coal mines, on the South, Bennington lands on the East, Hutchison & Co.'s coal mines on the North, warranted in the name of Timothy Lewis, and containing 418 acres.

This land is very desirable to any person wishing to go into the coal business, as it asounds in excellent Bituminous coal, and is near the Pennsylvania Railroad.—It will be sold cheap.
Nov. 4, 1863. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

FOR SALE.—We have a judgment against one JOE PARKS, an Engineer, running an Engine over the Allegheny mountain from Altoona, for the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which we will sell very cheap. It is for the rent of a dwelling house occupied by the said Joseph and family last winter, in Altoona, from which they removed without our knowledge or consent. JOE is getting big wages, and if willing and can be found, is abundantly able to pay. It ought to sell for a good price, but he will dispose of it cheap
JOHN BROTHERLINE.

"THE MATTHEWS FARM."

I OFFER at private sale 52 acres of land situate near Coleman's Mill, in Logan township, below Altoona, on which are erected a good log house and stable and other improvements. About twenty acres cleared and under fence, a good spring of water at the door, a good meadow, &c. It is known as the "Matthews Farm." JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Nov. 1, 1863.

JOB WORK.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK, Handbills, Cards, &c., &c., neatly done at this office on short notice.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay,—new and reliable treatment in Reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 4, 1863—1y.

Bryant & Stratton's
Chain of National
Mercantile Colleges.

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Cor. of 7th & Chestnut sts.,
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago & St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Aritametic, and Commercial Law for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular. Address, STRATTON, BRYANT & Co.,
2-9—3-8. Philadelphia.

Tyrone Marble Works.

ALL KINDS of CEMETERY and FURNITURE work done to order, such as
GRAVE STONES,
TOMBS,
COUCHES and
MONUMENTS,
CENTRE TABLES,
WASHSTANDS and
BUREAU TOPS, of the best American and Italian Marbles, and in plain or fancy styles.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
JNO. H. PATTERSON,
Logan st., Tyrone, nearly opposite the National Hotel. 2-15-3-14

BLAIR COUNTY
MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

COAL AND LUMBER LANDS.

WE have several thousand acres of very valuable Coal and Lumber lands in this county for sale. Any person desiring them will be furnished with full particulars. Persons wishing to purchase would do well by calling on JOHN BROTHERLINE
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4, 1863.

BLANKS FOR SOLDIERS.

AT great expense and trouble we have got up (to accommodate Lawyers and others in this and the adjoining counties) all the Blanks necessary to procure, First:

BLANK FORMS FOR
$100 Bounty and Back Pay;
Invalid Pensions;
Widows' Pensions;
Minor Children's Pensions;
Mothers' Pensions;
Sisters' Pensions.

They are beautifully printed on fine, strong paper, with marginal notes, and full printed instructions on the back of each, showing how they should be filled up in each case.

All orders accompanied with $1 or more, cash, will receive prompt attention. These Blanks are exactly in conformity with the new regulations of Government, and are approved by the Departments at Washington.

THE EDITOR.

Groceries for the Million!

IF YOU WANT FINE FRESH
FAMILY GROCERIES,
Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware,
TOBACCOS AND SEGARS,
Go To
FUNK'S NEW GROCERY.

On Allegheny st., in the room recently occupied by Olmus & Sons, Hollidaysburg, where you will find one of the largest, freshest and
BEST SELECTED STOCKS,

For family use to be found in the town. Strict attention having been paid to the wants of this community in making his purchases, every article in the line can be found upon his shelves.

Pickles, Spices, Preserved Fruits, Dried Fruits, and a general assortment of
COUNTRY PRODUCE

Always on hand. When in search of Fresh and Cheap Family Groceries, be sure to call on JAMES FUNK.
Hollidaysburg, April 18, 1863—tf.

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 4th, 1863.

Grist Mill and Farm for Sale.

WE know of a good Grist Mill in Cambria county, with 150 acres of land, for sale It is a good site for a Woolen Factory having water power, &c.

Also—A small farm of 70 acres, near the town of Loretto.

Also—100 acres in one tract, and 40 acres in another, both improved, within two miles of Loretto. Inquire at this office.
April 18, 1863:3m*.

NEW STORE.

JUST RECEIVED
AND
NOW OPENING
AT
CHAMBERLINS'
CORNER,

Montgomery & Mulberry streets,
HOLLIDAYSBURG,

A large and fresh supply of
FALL & WINTER
DRY GOODS,

Embracing every style, pattern and variety, both of

GENTLEMENS'
and
LADIES' WEAR.

Together with a large and complete stock of choice and fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Of all qualities, sizes and prices;

Cheapest in Town,

and suitable for the approaching cold season, with an extensive variety of

BOOTS & SHOES

direct from the Manufacturers
OF
Superior Quality!!

Including all descriptions of misses', ladies', gentlemens' and boys' wear, with a fine assortment of Gum Shoes, ladies', misses', and childrens'

HATS & CAPS,
and
FURS!

HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, BLACK and FANCY.

A fine assortment of

SHAWLS,

that will be sold at jobbing prices, with merely transportation added.

5000 YDS. PRINTS,

from 20 to 25 cts. a yard, including the finest Merrimack manufactured brown Muslins at from 22 to 45 cts., bleached do. 20 to 40 cts.

ALSO, A fresh assortment of
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
and all other articles usually kept in a Dry Goods, Grocery and general Variety Store.

The Goods were all purchased for cash at the lowest market prices, and will be sold at a

Small Advance on First Cost.

Call & Examine.

No trouble to show goods. All kinds of Produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for goods.

W. H. CHAMBERLIN.
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 5, 1863.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Ill Pres.	$25,000
HANIBAL HAMLIN of Maine Vice Pres.	" 8,000

THE CABINET.

Wm M. Seward, of N. Y, Sec. of State.	8,000
Salmom P Chase, of Ohio Sec of the Treas	8,000
E. P. Usher, of Ind. Sec. of the Interior	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Con. Sec. of the Navy	8,000
E. M. Stanton, of Pa. Secretary of War.	8000
E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General	8000
Montgomery Blair, of Md. P. Master Gen.	8000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md.	Chief Justice:		6,000
J. M. Wayne, of Geo.	Associate Justice		6,000
J. Carton, of Tenn.	"	"	6,000
S. Nelson, of N. Y.	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.	"	"	6,000
N. Clifford, of Maine.	"	"	6,000
John Miller of Iowa	"	"	6,000
Swayne, of Ohio,	"	"	6,000
Davis, Ill.	"	"	6,000
Field,	"	"	6,000

The Supreme Court is held at washington.—It has but one session annually, which commences on the first Monday in December.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten Judicial Circuits in each of which a CircuitCourt is held semi-annualy by a Justice of the supreme court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the court sits.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Andrew G. Curtin of Centre co.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, Wm, A. Meredith, of Phila.
Adjutant General, E. M. Biddle.
Auditor General, Isaac Slenker,
Surveyor General. James P. Barr,
State Treasurer, James A McGrath of Phil.
Supt. of Common Schools, Charles Coburn, of Bradford co.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, George W. Woodward,
Associate Justices, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read. Daniel Agnew.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
Prothonotary, A. S. Morrow.
Sheriff, Samuel McCamant.
Register and Recorder, H. A. Caldwell.
County Treasurer, James H. Cramer.
District Attorney, J. H. Keatley.
County Commissioners, James M. Kinkead Daniel Shock, and Geo. W. Hewit.
Clerk to Co. Commissioners, Joseph Baldrige
Directors of Poor, Samuel Jones, David Aurandt and J. S. Nicodemus.
Steward of Poor House. Obed E. Crissman.
Mercantile Appraiser,
County Auditors, David Henshey, Alex, Knox. and Geo. W. Reed.
County Surveyor, Henry C. Nicodemus.
Coronor. James A. Freeman.
Supt of Common Schools, J. G. Counsman,

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Justices of the Peace, John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers.
Burgess, Thomas McFarlane.
Town Council, A Vowinkle, Joseph Reed, A. F. Osterloh, Jesse Wingate, and Joseph Baldrige, and David Watson.
Clerk to Town Council, Joseph Isenberg,
Borough Treasurer, A S. Landis.
Weigh Master, John M'Clure.
Constable, Geo. W. Russ.
High Constable, A. P. Baker.
School Directors, S. Calvin. J. D. Rea. John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and Thomas McFarlane.

POST OFFICES IN BLAIR CO.

Post Offices.	*Post Masters.*
Altoona.	G. W. Patton,
Antistown,	B. F. Bell,
Arch Spring,	Thomas S. Isett,
Bruce,	D. Aurandt,
Canoe Creek,	D. W. Brown,
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe,
East Sharpsburg,	J. Hoover,
East Freedom,	John P. Kephart,
Eldorado,	J. J. Canan,
Frankstown,	James McGeehan
Fostoria,	J Kemp
Hollidaysburg,	James Bingham;
Martinsburg,	J. G. Herbst,
Newry,	Landon Reives,
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing,
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers,
Sarah,	Paul Mauk,
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey,
Spangs Mills,	J. F. Spang,
Springfield Furnace,	
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart,
Tyrone,	J. S. Plummer,
Williamsburg,	J. W. Spencer,
Yellow Springs,	Samuel J. Fox.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

TERMS.

The WHIG is published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum; if paid in advance, $1,-50 will be accepted for one year. $1 for six months.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

☞ Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their papers will be held liable for the subscription.

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☞ No reports, resolutions or proceedings of any corporation, society, association, and no communication designed to call attention to any matter of limited or individual interest can be inserted unless paid for as an advertisement.

☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid, and charged according to these terms.

LEGAL NOTICES.—Auditor's Notices, $2.00; Administrator's and Executor's, 2.50; Estrays, $2.00. All other Legal Notices $2 per square for 3 insertions, and longer time at same rate.

Business notices 10 cents per line; each subsequent insertion, 5 cents per line. Obituary notices Exceeding six lines, 10 cents.